

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COLUMBIA DIVISION

In the Matter of the Application of the United States for a search warrant for geo-location data for TARGET TELEPHONE as described in Attachment A to the Affidavit of ATF SA Joseph Bode dated April 12, 2023

Misc. No. 3:23-cr-00442

**ORDER TO SEAL**

This matter comes before the Court on motion of the United States to file the affidavit in support of the search warrant and attachments thereto under seal. The purpose of the Government's request is to protect the information contained within these documents as release of the information would jeopardize an ongoing investigation, reveal sensitive information about the nature and scope of the investigation, disclose the identity of cooperating sources and potential witnesses, and could result in the destruction of evidence or flight from prosecution.

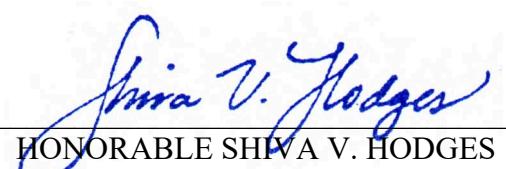
Having conducted an independent review of the facts set forth in the affidavit in support of the search warrant as well as the reasons provided by the Government in its sealing motion, the Court concludes that the Government's significant countervailing interest in sealing outweighs the common-law public interest in access to such documents and that sealing the affidavit and attachments is "essential to preserve higher values." *See Media Gen. Operations, Inc. v. Buchanan*, 417 F.3d 424, 429-31 (4th Cir. 2005). The Court further concludes that, by sealing only the affidavit in support of the search warrant and attachments thereto and providing public access to the search warrant, the application in support of the search warrant, the motion to seal and this sealing order, the denial of access is narrowly tailored to serve the government's interests in sealing. *Id.* at 429.

In reaching this conclusion, the Court has considered alternative measures less restrictive

than sealing—such as redaction of portions of the document—but finds that, at this juncture, redaction would not protect the Government’s compelling interests and un-redacted portions would largely be limited to information available in the warrant and application. *See In re Search Warrant for Secretarial Area Outside of Gunn*, 855 F.2d 569, 574 (8th Cir. 1999) (explaining that “line-by-line” redactions were “not practical” where “[v]irtually every page contain[ed] multiple references” to sensitive information); *In re Search of Office Suites for World & Islam Studies Enterprise*, 925 F. Supp. 738, 744 (M.D. Fla. 1996) (rejecting redactions of affidavit due to “concerns that unsealing even a portion of the affidavit would reveal, either explicitly or by inference, the scope and direction of the Government’s investigation”); *In re Search Warrants for Nat’l Builders Corp.*, 833 F. Supp. 644, 646 (N.D. Ohio 1993) (finding that sealing of search warrant affidavit was justified when “[v]irtually every page of the affidavit contain[ed] references to conversations and events, and reveal[ed] the nature and scope of the on-going government investigation, including individuals not within the scope of the search warrant”). Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that the interests of justice are best served by filing the affidavit and attachments thereto under seal. Working copies may be made available to the United States Attorney’s Office, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), and any other law enforcement agency designated by the United States Attorney’s Office.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that the affidavit and attachments thereto shall be filed under seal. Unless otherwise ordered, documents sealed by this order shall remain sealed for one year from the date of this order, subject to extension for good cause shown.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

  
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HONORABLE SHIVA V. HODGES  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

April 12, 2023  
Columbia, South Carolina